FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT TORRELIO DENIES DEVALUATION RUMORS

PY042159 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1452 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) — Bolivian President Celso Torrelio has rejected the possibility of a currency devaluation while the country is undergoing one of its worst economic crises. In a statement made yesterday in Cochabamba, 400 km southeast of here, Torrelio said: "There will be no devaluation. We will not hit the people in their stomachs."

Torrelio made these remarks in view of persistent rumors about an impending official devaluation of the Bolivian peso which is being quoted on the parallel exchange market at least 50 percent below the official rate. Torrelio said yesterday that there had been no talk about a devaluation and less still about economic measures capable of affecting the people's pockets.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES FOREIGN DEBT SITUATION

PY042315 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Bolivia's commitments to its foreign creditors demand a monthly expenditure of $40 million, according to a speech given yesterday by Finance Minister Javier Alcoreza Melgarejo at the special meeting of the Bolivian Confederation of Private Businessmen.

He announced that the monthly income of foreign currencies, produced by the exports of minerals, gas and other goods, amounts to about $80 million and that, consequently, the payment of the foreign debt consumes 50 percent of the foreign currency income.

He stated that the remaining $40 million are used to cover the needed imports, which means that purchases from abroad should shrink from $1 billion to $480 million per year.

He said that in view of this situation the government has approved an economic plan aimed at encouraging exports, particularly nontraditional exports. "In the framework of austerity, the state will also reduce its expenditures of foreign currency to a minimum, whether for the import of goods and services or for spendings on traveling and other types of outlays," he said.

When referring to the relationship between the government and the private sector, he asserted that all foreign commitments made through private banks up to July 1981 will be respected. He added: "Until our incomes of foreign currencies increase, the Bolivian Central Bank will grant import permits according to the following order of priority: essential foodstuffs not produced in the country; essential medicines not produced in the country; inputs for industries, with priority for those generating foreign currencies; and spare parts for the industrial and transport sectors."

Colonel Alcoreza asserted that the foreign debt "surpasses any prudent norm for foreign indebtedness" and that "we are now near the bottom of the world list of backwardness and poverty," in addition to facing problems of international recognition.

He stated: "Our population is caught in the middle of malnutrition, illiteracy and premature death. Most of our trained people prefer to go abroad in search of better prospects for progress."

He said: "The armed forces government would be mediocre and irresponsible if it were only to devote itself to solving temporary problems, overlooking the processes and mechanisms that lie behind the daily expressions of our crisis."

DAILY CRITICIZES NEW GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PLAN

PY041149 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "The Government Plan and the Economic Crisis"]

[Text] In a recent speech to the nation the president announced the implementation of an 11-chapter plan, reportedly aimed at reorganizing the country's political, economic and social lifestyle. This plan provides for calling a constituent assembly to review the National Constitution, the electoral law and to approve a law for political parties. The plan also contains guidelines for the economic policy, which the nation will implement, and for the nation's foreign policy which will be aimed, above all, at recovering the sea outlet. The plan also mentions in a general manner, the military and police policies as well as social, cultural, regional and integration policies.

The document is obviously very general. Its implementation will require some time because there are no indications as to when the measures necessary for this implementation will be issued. Much of what has been outlined in this plan requires an economic and financial basis which the country does not have, at least not for the time being. Other items will need the support of all Bolivians and conditions are not suitable for this either, especially as far as fully restoring citizens' rights in keeping with the nation's constitution, is concerned.

Up until last Thursday -- when the presidential speech was broadcast -- the citizenry had been expecting that the measures to be issued would be designed for overcoming the economic crisis, which the country is experiencing, as soon as possible. Irrespective of how well conceived or well-intentioned the plan may be, the fact is that it provides for no immediate measures capable of correcting or resolving the crisis.

The parallel exchange market and the marked lack of foreign currencies is worsening the problems; industrial, commercial, and other sectors are currently operating "in the dark" and they do not dare to make a move because they do not know the moves which the government will make first. This hesitation to act -- with whatever little there is on hand; raw materials or goods to sell -- biding time, tends to create problems such as closing down factories and stores which will have to dismiss employees. The most serious part is the increase of the prices of almost every staple, despite repeated government announcements to the effect that "speculation will be attacked," that "there will be price control," and so forth. All these announcements have been made many times but they have never been implemented.

No one expects the government to resolve the problems overnight. The people are well aware that evils can be brought about easily and in no time at all, but solutions are long in coming and demand efforts and sacrifices. The people also understand that it is impossible to go on operating in the dark, ignoring reality, on the basis of statements, promises and proclamations which fail to acquaint all national sectors with the new rules of the economic and social game so that they will know what to expect.

Certain circles believe that once the U.S. recognizes the current government and once the political problem is resolved, all other problems will be over as well. Nothing could be further from the truth. The recognition will merely reopen the doors for certain loans which have been suspended as a result of the 1980 July coup d'etat and, in addition, knowing the economic policy of the new U.S. president, one can hardly expect aid for the Third World. First we must resolve the economic crisis and then deal with our political problems. We must not forget that one of the main pillars of political stability is economic stability.

For its own good, the government must announce as soon as possible the measure which it has decided to implement to prevent the worsening of the crisis. Nothing can be achieved through attempts at gaining time when time is sorely lacking. It is high time for a disciplined and responsible facing of the truth, truth which is in any event constructive. We repeat that the plan which has been disclosed is a very general one and will have to be duly studied item by item by the government itself before it can be implemented.

SMALL MINERS DISSATISFIED WITH TIN PRICE SCALE

PY041652 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Mining Chamber has reiterated its disagreement over the increase of the tin price scale decided on during the last meeting held by the International Tin Council (CIE) in Kuala Lumpur because it considers that this increase does not cover the producer countries' expenses for the processing of minerals. This was stated by (Alberto Maldonado), president of the chamber which includes all the small Bolivian miners.

However, the representative of the small miners voiced his hopes that during the meeting to be held next April, for the signing of the 6th CIE agreement, some modifications to the tin price scale will be achieved.

BROTHER OF GENERAL ANEZ REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

PY031427 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Today the daily EL MUNDO of Santa Cruz disclosed that the relatives of Hernan Anez, brother of Gen Lucio Anez Rivera, charged that he had been arrested by members of the State Intelligence Directorate [Direccion de Inteligencia del Estado -- DIE].

The daily points out that Hernan Anez was arrested together with Raul Vaca Pereira and Mario Landivar while they were holding a private meeting in a hotel in the center of this capital.

This incident recalled that General Anez, who in August obtained the resignation of President Garcia Meza through a military coup, is critical of the current government's program.

Political Prisoners Released

PY031928 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1335 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- The Bolivian Interior Ministry today reported that four political prisoners regained their freedom last night after Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica talked to each one of them separately.

Raul Portugal Montalvo, regional secretary of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), Raul Vaca Pereira and Hernan Anez Pinto, officials of the Military Social Security Corporation (COSSMIL) and another unknown person were arrested last weekend.

Minister Mercado Garnica reported that these four persons were arrested because they were engaged in subversive activities and stated that his office had duly checked out these activities.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL MACHINE OFFER -- On Thursday [8 October] Soviet Ambassador Sergey Kovalev, accompanied by the manager of the tractor export company, visited the Bolivian agriculture, livestock and campesino affairs minister to offer him catalogs with purchasing details regarding tools and machinery for the Bolivian agriculture sectors which the Soviet Union is interested in selling to this Latin American country. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Oct 81 p 11 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER: NEW FOREIGN-POLICY 'ACTIVE'

PA040215 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds today defended the change in the country's foreign policy. He said that it has changed from a tranquil and passive policy to one that is active and involved. He said that Colombia has emerged from its 19th century stage in the conduct of its foreign policy and that Colombia has stopped being an idle spectator to become an actor in the world events.

Minister Lemos said that Colombia had become used to conducting a tranquil foreign policy in a relatively peaceful world which permitted it to remain isolated from the world affairs. This stage, which I would say belonged to the 19th century, has ended. Colombia has now become part of the Caribbean countries located in the center of the world affairs. Colombia can no longer watch everything that is happening from a distance. It must participate actively and must conduct a foreign policy completely different from the one it had before, he said.

Minister Lemos said that this is not an easy task because it implies teaching the Colombian foreign service and the Colombian citizens to think in terms of new and different values. He then stressed: It is not easy for many fellow countrymen to understand that at present it is perhaps more important to have diplomatic missions in the Caribbean, Asia and Africa, manned by people who understand the importance of this region in world affairs, than to have missions in countries which, although honorable and respected, are no longer as important as the new emerging nations.

MINISTER SAYS SUBVERSION 'INSPIRED FROM ABROAD'

PA012303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1937 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 1 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leiva has said that subversion in Colombia is inspired from abroad and that its goal is "the destruction of the democratic system." He said that subversion can no longer be looked upon as simply something "between the government and bandits." He warned that the problem concerns all Colombians, "each person in his own sphere of activity."

The minister issued this warning last night in Cali, in the Cauca Valley in western Colombia, during a ceremony in honor of the armed forces held by local civic, industrial, business and social sectors. He asked people to reflect on the possibility that "we could lose the great battle that we are commited to win."

General Camacho Leiva's warning coincides with operations being conducted by the armed forces to face the increased activity by leftist guerrilla groups in several parts of the country. One of the most important military offensives took place in March, when groups of the 19 April Movement, M-19 -- who were trained and armed in Cuba, according to confessions by one of their members -- were intercepted in an attempt to land on the Pacific coast. As a result of this offensive, the M-19 high command was captured and Colombia broke diplomatic relations with Cuban President Fidel Castro's regime.

Some M-19 groups are still operating in the Amazon jungles in the Putumayo area. Last week they hijacked an airliner, in which they apparently transported weapons after an alleged stop-over in Panamanian territory.

The minister said that last night's civic ceremony was an expression by the community "to show its support for the armed forces and by which the armed forces, in turn, could show their support for the government and express their commitment to fight against subversion and the achievement of peace, which is merely enforcing the law." He said: "This is good, because the nation can no longer continue to look at subversion as if it were simply something between the government and bandits."

10,000 TROOPS DEPLOYED IN ANTIGUERRILLA MOVE

PA300815 Paris AFP Spanish 1702 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota, 29 Oct (AFP) -- Four guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) and an army noncommissioned officer were killed fighting yesterday in the jungle region of Tres Esquinas in Caqueta Province, it was reported here today. The clash occurred near the site where the Colombian Aeropesca aircraft was found in which the rebels were carrying a large arms shipment last Wednesday. Military sources report that troops belonging to the Juanambu Battalion headquartered in Florencia, Caqueta, in the southern part of the country have encircled the M-19 guerrillas along the Orteguaza River in the same province. This is the second clash between troops and guerrillas in the past 5 days in Tres Esquinas. Last Saturday a marine was killed in an M-19 ambush.

The antiguerrilla struggle was launched yesterday, Wednesday, by the commander of the Colombian Armed Forces, who has deployed 10,000 men of the 7th, 9th and 10th Brigades where it is presumed that an M-19 column is hiding the weapons transported last week on the Aeropesca aircraft.

The risky operation undertaken by the M-19 on 21 October with the hijacking of an HK-388 Aeropesca aircraft which was flying between Medellin and Barranquilla in northern Colombia, allowed them to carry out the daring arms transport operation, it was noted here.

FARC SUSPENDS ACTIONS TO PERMIT ELECTIONS

PA031541 Paris AFP in Spanish 1434 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 3 Nov (AFP) -- The Colombian communist guerrillas announced today that from the first of this month until 1 June 1982 it will suspend its actions to guarantee the normal development of the electoral process which will end this coming May in order to prevent a "different way out for the war."

The guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) made the proposal while Army Commander Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes requested an increase in the war footing to fight them. The proposal was made in a clandestine bulletin sent by the FARC to the communications media signed by legendary guerrilla Manuel Marulanda Velez alias "Tirofijo."

"We want all the Colombians with cedulas to vote in the March and May 1982 elections. In the first election for the councilmen, deputies, representatives and senators and in the second for the president of the republic," the FARC states. "We do not want the fascist military commands to have any pretexts to prevent the electors from expressing their will at the polls," it added. "Therefore, the FARC will suspend military actions from 1 November 1981 until 1 June 1982," they indicated, pointing out that during this recess they will intensify their struggle for a "true amnesty open to all the rebels, political prisoners, sentenced in absentia, and for a different way out for the war."

The FARC also notes that "it will continue to struggle for the lifting of the state of siege, the repeal of the state security statute and for conversations at all levels regarding an intelligent way out of the present situation in the country." It also notes that "Colombia is not in the Southern Cone" and asserts that "here there are forces capable of preventing a fascist military adventure."

The FARC warns that if the military obtain power in the country, "the guerrilla activities in Colombia, together with other struggle groups and mass organizations, will assume national proportions and will be transformed into the fundamental and decisive manner of struggle of the classes for a change in the system of government."

Meanwhile, General Landazabal Reyes said that an increase in the war footing is urgently needed to effectively fight subversion and recognized with clear frankness that "the situation of the country is difficult although not desperate. The situation is difficult, but we are trying to control it," stated the officer who is personally directing the antiguerrilla struggle in the southern jungle region of Caqueta where 2 weeks ago a subversive group, apparently the M-19, transported arms in a hijacked plane.

"I am certain that we will be triumphant," stated Landazabal Reyes, who will travel in the next few hours to Washington to participate in a meeting of army commanders of America.

Today Colombia is living in apparent calm, although the military continues an intense search for the subversives in the southern part of the country.

AEROPESCA FLIGHT CREW RELEASED BY M-19 GUERRILLAS

PA041630 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1433 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bogota, 3 Nov (EFE) -- Four crew members of an Aeropesca cargo flight and an executive of the same company, who were kidnapped 15 days ago by the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas and taken to the southern mountains of Colombia, were released by the group which was holding them captive, according to unofficial reports received today in Bogota. Those released are pilot Cpt Manuel Bejarano, copilot Javier Rojas, mechanic Julio Palacio, assistant mechanic Panfilo Garzon and the regional manager of Aeropesca in the department of Antioquia, Fernando Gaona. The five were part of the crew of the HK-388 flight which was hijacked last 21 October by guerrillas while the private aircraft was flying from Medellin to Barranquilla in the northern part of the country.

ARMED FORCES NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR NEWSMEN'S SAFETY

PA041923 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 3 Nov (AFP) -- The Colombian National Defense Ministry warned here today that it could not guarantee the physical safety of the newsmen who traveled to the southern part of the country to contact the guerrilla groups currently being pursued.

In a four-point communique, the ministry states that there is no evidence that these newsmen were kidnapped by the insurgents who operate in the Caqueta and Putumayo areas, since they went into the areas "voluntarily and inexplicably." The communique also stresses that apparently "there is connivance between the newsmen and the armed groups, which leads one to believe that there could have been contacts prior to their trip." It is not known if these contacts were authorized by the respective news media.

The third point states: "The members of the armed forces operating in these regions cannot assume any responsibility for the physical safety of anyone caught by surprise by the troops along with the subversive groups, or if, as a result of battles or clashes with these groups, they are affected by the normal consequences of this type of situation."

In conclusion, the ministry asserts that there is no evidence to confirm the reports published in some newpapers about the rescue of the crew of a cargo aircraft that landed on the Orteguaza River, Caqueta, on October 21, after it was diverted by guerrilla commandos, who presumably used it to take a large amount of weapons to the region.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS NO PROOF PASTORA IN COUNTRY

PA021952 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho said here today that there is no confirmation on the alleged presence of Nicaraguan guerrilla commander Eden Pastora in Colombia. The official told newsmen: "We don't have any evidence that Pastora is in Colombia." He said that talk about the presence of Commander Uno [as received] in the country is a rumor. "Until we have strong evidence, we cannot say Pastora is in the country," the defense minister noted and then went on to say that Pastora, as well as many other Latin American guerrillas, could be in the guerrilla areas. It has been said that Pastora, who left the Sandinist government of Nicaragua several months ago, reportedly entered Colombia in an Aeropesca plane that brought arms into the country.

POLITICAL EXPERTS SEE SUPREME COURT 'COUP D'ETAT'

PA041859 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0842 GMT 3 Nov 81

[By Ricardo Esteban]

[Text] Bogota, 3 Nov (EFE) -- The country's political circles see the voiding of a constitutional reform promoted by the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala as a "bloodless coup d'etat." A legislative measure, approved by congress in 1979, reformed the justice system that had been in effect for several decades and sought the modernization of the state, but the Supreme Court of Justice had decided that there were procedural errors. Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique has admitted the situation is "serious" and has noted that the court's decision is a "coup d'etat." The minister's opinion is a clear indication that the basic programs of Turbay now have no legal basis and, therefore, the situation is now the same that existed 3 years ago, thus harming the work of the statesman.

The court's ruling, which has not been officially announced yet, has provoked serious controversies in the nation, with some defending it and others attacking it. Former government Vice Minister Carlos Enrique Marin has filed disciplinary charges [denuncio disciplinariamente] before the Superior Court of Justice Council (formerly known as the Disciplinary Court) against the justices who last week voted against the constitutional reform. The attorney claims that the court's rulings cannot be made public before being ratified through a position paper and that rulings announced, as has now happened, have no validity.

Meanwhile, State Council President Oswaldo Abello Noguera defended the position of the justices and said that they acted honestly and in line with the law. Congressman Augusto Espinosa Valderrama, who until a month ago was a presidential precandidate and who was in charge of defending the legislative act in congress, has a position similar to that of Minister Andrade.

President Turbay's concern over the situation moved him yesterday to hold emergency meeting with his 13 ministers to establish the strategy to be followed in the next few days. The members of the Cabinet, after carefully analyzing the implications of the voiding of the constitutional reform, advised Turbay to dictate the voting procedures that the court must use in cases related to the constitution. Apparently, this is the only formula that may save the government from its worst "failure" since 7 August 1978 when the Turbay administration gained power. The presidential term expires on the same day in 1982.

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES ARRIVE ON SAN ANDRES

PA022153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1424 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] A vessel carrying 17 Nicaraguans who requested political asylum from Colombia arrived last night on the Caribbean island of San Andres. The Nicaraguans explained that there is a regime of hunger, persecution and death in their country. The Nicaraguans are the second group that has fled to Colombia from the government of the Sandinist revolutionary junta. Upon arriving on San Andres, they declared that they had "preferred leaving their relatives and property to continuing on the verge of madness. They indicated that the regime that succeeded that of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza keeps the population in hunger. They said that the regime persecutes them and that there is always the danger of being killed or arrested. The new refugees arrived on board the vessel Carazo 13 and they include one woman and three children. They confessed to having seized the vessel near the coast and having forced the captain to take them to San Andres. One of the refugees pointed out that the situation in Nicaragua is serious and that the communist regime is "unbearable." He also said that many towns on the coast, where there has been opposition to the junta, are "militarized." The Foreign Ministry in Bogota today denied knowledge of the arrival of a new group of Nicaraguan refugees.

OUTGOING FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS POLICY ISSUES

PA040410 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0245 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Quito, 3 Nov (EFE) -- Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera announced today that he has presented his resignation. He hinted that there had been a cooling with President Osvaldo Hurtado, but he reasserted the immutability of Ecuadorean foreign policy.

During a news conference, the outgoing minister said that his personal relations with the chief of state "remained at a level of maximum cordiality," but admitted that there had been differences "in style." He recalled that during the 15 months that he held the post, he had served as foreign minister to Jaime Roldos regime and to President Hurtado. "Each had his own world, but they were united by a stable foreign policy," Barrera said, insisting in the immutability of its line.

He said that now, as a career diplomat, he will remain "some time" at the disposal of the president and the new foreign minister and then he would like to return to private life. Barrera also reconfirmed the state of relations with Peru, a neighboring country with which Ecuador had an armed clash on the Condor mountain range. "I foresee no risk of a Peruvian attack," the foreign minister said. Explaining that "the existing international situation" does not allow Peru "to suggest or demand" the placement of boundary markers at will in the undelimited sector, as was its intention at the beginning of the year and later. "However, "he emphasized," Ecuador insists on a peaceful understanding and an opening." He said that, in his opinion, relations with Chile had not dropped to zero because the Ecuadorean charge d'affaires remains in Santiago, Chile, while the Chilean ambassador remains in Quito.

New Minister Named

PA040414 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0246 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Quito, 3 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera announced tonight that he had resigned from his post. The minister said during a news conference that he had informed President Oswaldo Hurtado several weeks ago of his decision. He did not specify the reason for his resignation. The government announced that he would be replaced by Luis Valencia Rodriguez, a Foreign Ministry adviser who had previously been ambassador to Bolivia, Brasil, Peru and Venezuela.

New Minister's Policy Statement

PA050145 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] In remarks to the press Ambassador Luis Valencia Rodriguez, who will be sworn in as the new Ecuadorean foreign minister this afternoon at 1600, stressed the new foreign policy which Ecuador should and will have.

[Begin recording] I believe that Ecuador's international action has been, is, and must be permanent. Ecuador must speak with a single voice, a sole, coordinated and firm voice. There have not been nor can there be hesitations (?or interventions) in our policy. An international policy must be permanent if it is to be accepted and approved in the present world. Therefore, that would be the principle that any future foreign minister should apply. [end recording]

The new Ecuadorean foreign minister is not very optimistic about the outcome of the recent Cancun meeting where North-South relations were discussed. He says that perhaps it may open an understanding between the economic forces of the world. Luis Valencia Rodriguez added:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] policies of the developed scates. [Words indistinct] we will talk effectively, we will seek the necessary means to reach an agreement, to establish means of promoting the development of a new international economic order, new forms of trade in the exchange of technology, in the sales of supplies, of basic products and so forth, between the two blocs will be pursued. [end recording]

MINISTRY ASSURES OIL PRODUCTION DESPITE STRIKE

PA310355 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Labor Ministry officials have stressed that oil production will be normal despite the strike announced by the Ecuadorean Oil Workers Federation, FETRAPETROL. In another report on the nation's economy, the National Development Bank will grant loans next year totalling 6.5 billion sucres to finance production operations. This represents a 15 percent increase over this year.

INFORMATION SECRETARY ON POLICE CONTROL, INFLATION

PA300732 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The national secretary of public information, Dr Ernesto Alban Gomez, said that the national government has given specific instructions to the police, with the aim of preserving domestic peace and tranquillity. He reiterated that the new sugar prices respond to a government decision in line with the country's economic situation and not with the so-called political prices.

[Begin Alban Gomez recording] Let us be optimistic and hope that the outbreak of violence will not be too alarming. Anyway, there are two points that are not too clear. One is the economic problem [words indistinct] and which I understand could be [word indistinct] possibly today, and there will be a lengthy explanation to the country about the bases for the resolutions [words indistinct] that approved this matter. In that case we will [word indistinct] that information.

Regarding the second aspect or problem, that is, the problem of protest demonstrations, what sometimes happens is that the national civil police have very clear, definitive instructions about limiting their actions to safeguard public order, the lives and property of citizens, [words indistinct] using the appropriate means and those that guarantee, in turn, the lives and safety of all the country's inhabitants and not only the lives of those who are not demonstrating but also of those who are and of any other persons [words indistinct].

These are the precise instructions given by the government and I hope that they will be faithfully carried out by all policemen and also be appreciated by the citizenry, who must cooperate to avoid these actions that do not benefit the country in any way." [end recording]

One of the questions posed to the information secretary referred to the causes of violence being found in the cost of living, which definitely seem to have spiraled out of the government's control.

[Begin recording] Naturally, you are quite right these problems have very profound, deep-rooted causes. It is extremely costly for the government, for any government, to remove or eliminate all of a sudden the roots of imbalance and of the profound problems of society. Cost of living problems, as we are all aware, are not new problems. They are problems we have been dragging along for many years and they have enormously complex roots. The problem of prices is another old, chronic problem. Over many years, the so-called political prices prevailed for many products; prices that did not correspond to reality, to a specific economic situation. [end recording]

FORMER MINISTER DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS

PY041748 Asuncion LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 16 Oct 81 p 5, 6, 7

[Interview with LA REPUBLICA by former Interior Minister Edgar L. Insfran in Asuncion; October 1981]

[Excerpts] One of the great problems in Third World countries, such as our country, is that the individual does not remain in his birthplace, his hometown or his village. To stop migrations the peasant must be provided with the means for his wellbeing. I believe that a great deal has already been done to provide infrastructure. The time has come for social wellbeing to be made a reality, especially for the peasants. In my opinion, computer science would provide the most practical and complete means for the Paraguayan man to avail himself of the knowledge necessary to improve his standard of living in areas such as education, health, technical assistance to enhance his skills. A program along these lines is indispensable if migration toward the cities, with all the negative implications of the phenomenon, is to be stopped.

The country is experiencing a period with well-defined characteristics. In addition to the importance of the undertaking itself, the Itaipu project has ushered in a period in which the so-called hydrodollars are contributing to growth and opportunities in the economic area. Huge fortunes such as have never existed in Paraguay have been amassed. This can create problems. The display of wealth by those who made money is there for anyone to see. In a country which has been characterized by its spirit of equality, there are residential neighborhoods now which break away from that spirit.

It has been said with reason that Paraguayans have no passion for freedom but for equality. Throughout our history there has never been a polarization of classes, neither excessively wealthy nor extremely poor. The poor have never become a resentful class because they have borne poverty with dignity. This sentiment of equality has been present in the great chapters of our history. This is precisely why I consider that the peasants, who constitute majority of our population, should be the determining factor in maintaining that equality. By making their wellbeing possible, they can become the factor of balance between the excessively wealthy and the extremely poor.

It seems strange that 34 years after the 1947 civil war the wounds have not been healed. There is a smoldering rancor between the two sides. An amnesty law has yet to be promulgated though the civil war ended long ago. This attitude stands in contrast to that of Eligio Ayala, for instance, who became president in 1924, slightly more than 1 year after the 1922-23 revolution ended, and immediately dictated an amnesty law which brought spiritual peace to the country, the spiritual peace that was indispensable. Eligio Ayala was a great statesman, a prestige for Paraguayan democracy. During his presidency, the opposition could freely express its ideas in the press, in the public plazas which were forums for every line of political thinking. So I believe that a national concord must be our ultimate goal. Pacts and accords have no future; national concord does have a future. The political process is at a standstill, with a stiffness that can be dangerous. As never before we need to ponder and seek national concord without rancor or hatred.

It is unfortunate that the mass media, particularly television, is so profit-minded. An important medium such as television which can be so useful as a permanent school for the people has become here a tool for alienating the people, for promoting false consumerist needs. The system as it is now operated can cause irremediable damage.

I believe that television and any other information medium should serve the Paraguayan man, as I said before, to enhance his wellbeing and to consolidate his lifestyle, the national lifestyle. I do not believe that we can be stripped of our sovereignty by force, but we are running the risk of gradually losing our national identity, undermined by cultural, commercial and social pressures.

We must be prepared to face up to this risk with the best we have in ourselves, with the values of the spirit and the intelligence of our people -- our great national reserve.

The first step to maintain our identity, as I have said already, is to work for a national concord. We must get rid of rancors and must heal wounds still open, then together we can undertake the task of providing wellbeing for the people to ensure the exercise of our sovereignty as a nation. This sovereignty must be exercised by people who are conscious of that means and who are willing to bet their dignity and capacity for work on a future that is not far off and that is laden with opportunities for all of us.

ZERO-POWER NUCLEAR REACTOR TO BE BUILT

PY041151 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Asuncion, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- The Paraguayan National Atomic Energy Commission has drawn up a project for the building of a zero-power nuclear reactor. The undertaking will receive cooperation from the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission.

Jose Pecci, president of the Paraguayan commission, has reported that the main objective for the building of the reactor is that of training experts and personnel and producing radioisotopes on a small scale for use in both medicine and agricultural and industrial activities.

The center of atomic research will be created in San Lorenzo, a city 16 km east of Asuncion. It will receive valuable economic aid granted by the International Atomic Energy Agency which granted that contribution during its last general assembly, held in Vienna, Austria, last September.

Jose Pecci has stated that atomic energy can be applied in many fields, such as those of foodstuff production, water supply, medicine, medical therapy, environment, geochemistry and geophysics.

PSYCHOLOGY STUDENT BEGINS PROTEST FAST

PY032342 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Nov 81 p 19

[Text] Perla Yore, the student who is under arrest at the women's correctional center on charges of alleged violation of Law No 209, started a fast yesterday. Yore reported her decision in a letter she submitted to "Mother Eulalia," the mother superior of the Buen Pastor Correctional Center.

The text of the letter submitted by the student reads: "I hereby inform you that as of today, 1 November, I have decided to start a fast to protest against the unjust situation I am being subjected to and which is to last until I regain my freedom."

The criminal appeals court judge decided to send Perla Yore to jail last week. She is charged with having books that are prohibited under Law No 209 "in defense of public order and freedom of persons."

The defense will reportedly request an expert appraisal of the books in question in a few days since it has been noted that there has not been an appraisal of the content of the books upon which to base the decision of the court. The defense also noted that the number of books found in the possession of the psychology student of the Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion University is not what is established by Law No 209 as a reason for being sent to jail.

FRG OFFICIAL ARRIVES, DISCUSSES INVESTMENTS

PY050220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Lima, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated here today that the FRG is interested in increasing its investments in Peru. He made this remark after meeting FRG Deputy Minister of Economy, Industry and Mining Otto Schlecht. [title as received] Arias added that Peru will grant greater facilities for German investments within the framework of the flexible joint system for foreign investments which Peru has endorsed together with the other four nations of the Andean Pact.

Schlecht, who arrived in Lima yesterday, said that his mission is to step up the trade between the FRG and Peru so as to contribute to the development of this Latin American country. He added that he had been entrusted by the EEC with the mission of strengthening cooperation with Latin America, and he recalled that Peru has been the foremost beneficiary of FRG and Peru so as to contribute to the development of this Latin American country. He added that he had been entrusted by the EEC with the mission of strengthening cooperation with Latin America, and he recalled that Peru has been the foremost beneficiary of FRG aid to this part of Latin America. The Peruvian foreign minister and the FRG deputy minister exchanged ideas on the North-South dialogue and agreed on the need to establish a new international economic order.

MINISTER PLEDGES ARMY ALLEGIANCE TO GOVERNMENT

PY042103 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2340 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Lima, 2 Nov (TELAM) -- Gen Luis Cisneros Vizquerra, the new Peruvian defense minister and former member of the military regime, today said that the army will be a faithful ally of the government in facing either domestic or foreign problems.

Cisneros Vizquerra, who was born in Argentina, was interior minister during the administration of President Morales Bermudez who turned over power to Belaunde Terry after almost 12 years of military government.

General Cisneros is an officer on active duty. Prior to his appointment as defense minister he was chief of staff of the army. The new minister said that he is taking over with the best constructive intentions to help the government attain the objectives it is seeking.

He said: "I want to provide every assurance that the army is truly cooperating with national development and doing everything it can to remain strong enough to cope with any problem, either domestic or foreign, which we may run into."

LABOR DEMONSTRATION INCIDENT OCCURS IN TRUJILLO

PY041532 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Relay by Trujillo Radio Nacional]

[Text] A girl of 16 died yesterday from a bullet wound and about 20 people were injured, among them a Civil Guard captain, when they were attacked during a march by a large number of workers and their families who were trying to recover the labor union and [words indistinct] cooperatives building taken 32 days ago by a group of American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) activists. The event took place at about 1900. The multitude [words indistinct] arrived in front of the union building. From the building, now used by APRA, there was a rain of shots from revolvers and shotguns, stones, and molotov cocktails. Even (?dynamite) sticks exploded. As a result of this, the girl (Maria Luz Aguierre), 16, a secondary school student, was killed. [Carlos Cabrera Cabrera], secretary general of the labor union of the cooperative, has condemned the event and blamed the authorities for not responding to the requests of the union to take action.

DESERTER SAYS TORTURE CONTINUES UNDER ALVAREZ

PY031950 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Sao Paulo -- "Torture of political prisoners is going to continue in Uruguay despite the promises of Gen Gregorio Alvarez to initiate a democratic regime," Victor Paulo Laborde Baffico stated. Laborde Baffico deserted the Raul Cardozo Infantry Brigade, part of the Uruguayan Naval Security Force, last February. Last night he boarded a plane headed for Denmark with a United Nations High Commission for Refugees passport.

Laborde Baffico, 22 years old, married with four children, joined the naval riflemen in May 1979 with the purpose of finding information about where his mother, who had disappeared the previous year, might be. In a 56-page [as published] deposition to the International Secretariat of Jurists for Amnesty in Uruguay he rounded out accusations made in December 1980 by Daniel Rey Piuma, also a former member of the Naval Security Force Intelligence Section. Laborde Baffico also divulged the names of 82 Uruguayan servicemen who take part in torturing common and political prisoners in the National Naval Prefecture.

Victor Paulo Laborde Baffico fears that his denunciations, together with those of other former members of the Uruguayan Armed Forces like Garcia Rivas and Rey Piuma, "may contribute to increased reprisals against political prisoners in Uruguay."

"I believe that with this new government any kind of information will cause serious consequences, especially on the political level. A navy officer told me that now, with the change of government, there will be no mercy. Another officer told the press that the armed forces were concerned and were ready to face a new outbreak of illegal activity. Because of this I believe that torture on the political level will even increase."

From the Naval Riflemen Corps Victor Paulo passed on to the Naval Security Force in October 1979 where he worked as an infantryman (a higher qualified naval rifleman) at the National Naval Prefecture. The change occurred without his requesting it: "I was always certain that my mother was a prisoner in the prefecture, something I was able to confirm later when I showed her photograph to two colleagues. They told me that they remembered her being detained there. But to date I have been unable to discover anything more of her whereabouts."

During the time he was a member of the security force, Laborde Baffico was a guard, primarily at the jail. He was detained on several occasions, for about 8 months altogether, accused of various disciplinary infractions.

He states that he took no part in torturing political or common prisoners detained in the Naval Prefecture jail. But he says that he had been forced to be present during some torture sessions. He explained that when he was ordered to torture someone he refused, basing his refusal on the military penal code and threatening to write to the defense minister denouncing the use of torture in the National Naval Prefecture.

He declared that everyone detained in the jail at the prefecture "regardless of sex, age or crime committed was tortured. The political prisoners, called "pichis" [worthless ones], were tortured more, were maltreated with more sadism."

While he served there there were eight desertions before his: Romero (who later turned himself over to military justice); Hercules Velazco (who was never seen again); Carlos Cabrera (who disappeared); Roberto Vaz Heredia (freed after turning himself in to military justice); Olivera (no further word on his fate); Miguel Carvalho (detained in the central jail); Carlos Rios Coria (fled from jail, was a prisoner and now detained at the central jail); Antonio Furco (also believed to be detained at the central jail).

In the deposition Laborde Baffico reveals the tortures suffered by Carlos Solis Rios, accused of being a member of the Uruguayan Communist Party (according to information he later received, Solis Rios died in the Central Military Hospital because of heart failure). He relates in detail the torture suffered by Norberto Placeres, accused of belonging to the Party for the Victory of the People, who was released and later met Laborde Baffico in Rio. He also tells of detention of two Argentine tourists when they photographed the National Naval Prefecture building. After being tortured they were taken to the district of Colonia where they were taken across the River Plate and subsequently handed over to the Argentine police.

Among the names he divulged as being linked to torture at the National Naval Prefecture are the following officials of the Naval Security Force, members of the Intelligence Section: Maj Alvardo Diaz Olazabal, chief of the Intelligence Directorate of the prefecture; Lt Danil Maiorano; Vice Adm Luis Marquez; Director of Security Ricardo Barbes; Chief of Naval Security Corvette Captain Alejandro Uriarte; Assistant Chief of Naval Security 1st Lt Ruben Martinez; Director of the Prefecture School Captain Fajardo; ship's captain Luis Orticochea; platoon leaders of the Raul Cardozo Infantry Brigade, Lt Hector Navarrete, Ensign Fernando Barcia, 2nd Lt Miguel Fleitas and 1st Lt Jesus de Armas, also chief of the Sea Launch Division.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS BLANCO PARTY WEEKLY

PY050124 Paris AFP in Spanish 1208 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Oct (AFP) -- The weekly LA DEMOCRACIA run by the "for the fatherland" faction of the Blanco Party which is led by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, currently in exile, has been suspended for 2 months (8 issues) according to information released here today. This is the second time that the Uruguayan Government has punished this political weekly. On 16 October, appearing for the first time after a 1-month suspension, LA DEMOCRACIA published an editorial voicing its intention to continue to struggle for freedom and justice for all and harshly criticizing the government for suspending it. The reasons which led to this second suspension of the weekly have not been released yet.

BRIEFS

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR -- The new Colombian Ambassador to Uruguay, (Javier Serrano), presented his credentials to President Gregorio Alvarez on 4 November. [Montevideo El Espectodor Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 81 PY]

FOREIGN DEBT FIGURES -- As of 30 June, the Uruguayan foreign debt amounted to $2,585,300,000 of which 10.70 percent is due by the end of the year; 35.79 percent has no deadline; 4.82 percent corresponds to cash transactions and other transactions for which the repayment deadline has already expired and the remaining 48.69 percent are debts which should be cancelled next year. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 23 Oct 81 p 1 PY]

COSTA RICA

MORE TIME NEEDED TO EXTRADITE SANSA HIJACKERS

PA041411 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The SANSA plane hijackers have yet to be brought back to Costa Rica. Public Security Ministry sources have explained that the hijackers have yet to be returned to the country and that the confusion that arose was due to the arrival of a Costa Rican plane from El Salvador with the Costa Rican Government officials who went to that country to obtain the return of the hijackers. However, the Salvadoran authorities, who had been willing in principle to grant the extradition of the hijackers, told the Costa Rican officials at the last minute that they need about 15 more days for legal procedures before turning the prisoners over.

Woman Hijacker Identified

PA041951 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] One of the two women who participated in the hijacking of the SANSA plane on Thursday has been identified. However, authorities continued silent about the real names of the five hijackers. The true name of one of the young women, who used the false name of (Gurnelda Kent), is (Blance Berta Sandino Lacayo). She's about 20 and is the daughter of a former lieutenant colonel of the Nicaraguan National Guard during the Anastasio Somoza regime. Only two hijackers, a man and a woman, remain to be identified. The identity of three others has already been established.

The leader of the group was (Roberto Abauza Gutierrez), about 26, who used the name of (Rigoberto Rosales). He was a member of the Nicaraguan National Guard in the "Chiguines" unit. (Noel Blandon Rojas), 24, is another of the hijackers. He used the false name of (Carlos Blandoni). The true names of (William Rosales) and (Yvonne Hunter) have yet to be determined.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DENOUNCES LEFTIST 'TRIANGLE,' COUP AIMS

PA050305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2120 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] San Jose, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Government Junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte has denounced the existence of a "triangle" of leftist forces from Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador. In an interview granted to Costa Rican newsman Eduardo Leiva and broadcast today by "Monumental News," the Salvadoran ruler affirmed that "evidence of foreign intervention in the preparation of plans and intelligence operations by the guerrillas appear constantly, for these are obviously not prepared by Salvadorans."

To support this assertion, Duarte mentioned the blowing up of the Oro bridge. According to him, "foreigners trained in sabotage may have participated in this action." In addition, the Salvadoran ruler affirmed that the army has captured Cubans, Dominicans and people of other nationalities in the course of several operations. He particularly referred to the case of "a Dominican who was captured in Chalatenango a few days ago. He confessed that many foreigners are with the guerrillas and admitted that he himself had been trained in Cuba and Libya." According to Duarte, the Dominican said he had entered El Salvador through Nicaragua.

President Duarte mentioned "several incidents" that prove "the participation of both Cuba and Nicaragua in the bloody events currently affecting El Salvador." The president added that Nicaragua's intervention on behalf of the guerrillas is open, since Nicaragua has lent its territory for the traffic of both weapons and combatants. In addition, the government station, Radio Sandino, broadcasts a constant campaign against the Salvadoran Government Junta and on behalf of the rebels.

"Therefore," Duarte added, "it is not strange that we Salvadorans should feel hurt and abused by the Nicaraguan Government."

Further on he commented that the same thing is happening to Honduras, "a country that is constantly invaded by government patrols and by the Sandinist army." Duarte also described Nicaragua as "a serious threat" to the area, because it has an army of 100,000, "which is more powerful than all the other Central American armies put together."

The president analyzed his country's guerrilla movement and reached the conclusion that "it has been weakened." According to him, this is shown by "the inefficacy of its operations." Duarte added that the guerrillas no longer have the capacity to confront the armed forces and have limited their activities to harassment operations and terrorism "for export." According to Duarte, the news transmitted to the world by the agencies and the communist press does not reflect the country's real situation, where the people are denying support to the guerrillas and are continuing to work even under threats and in danger.

Duarte feels that the political process and its forthcoming culmination during the elections slated for March 1932 for a constituent assembly are "the best path for the democratization of El Salvador." Concerning this, he said the political pretensions voiced by his country's industrialists are unacceptable to the government. The businessmen, organized in the Productive Alliance, are seeking total control of the country, Duarte explained. This, he said, "is tantamount to a coup." "They want," he added, "all the strategic economic and political posts, including a seat on the government junta with the power to veto, the seven economic ministries and the presidencies of all banks and all the autonomous institutions." This is unacceptable, the president said, because it is tantamount to staging a coup. If they want to rule, the logical thing for them to do is to participate in the elections and win."

GUERRILLAS DISRUPT UTILITY SERVICE IN SUCHITOTO

PA050242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador, has been without electricity, water or telephone service since yesterday afternoon due to actions by FMLN guerrillas. According to official sources, the FMLN rebels blew up utility poles, waterlines and telephone lines. Later the guerrillas became involved in an intense shootout which left an undetermined number of dead and wounded.

In the last few days the leftists have surrounded Suchitoto several times to harangue the residents. This was followed by heavy shooting. The FMLN guerrillas have been camped around Suchitoto since the end of 1980 despite the armed forces' continuing operations to dislodge them.

GUATEMALA

EGP OCCUPIES TOWN, KILLS POLICE CHIEF

PA041525 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Excerpt] A subversive attack on San Pedro Soloma, Huehuetenango Department, has resulted in substantial material losses. Approximately 80 members of the clandestine Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, seized San Pedro Soloma and set the local court building, the municipal building, the post office and telegraph buildings and other state buildings on fire, according to last-minute reports reaching the capital. According to the reports, the subversives shot to death Lt Col (Benjamin Betancourt Cordoba), the police chief, when he tried to face the subversive elements alone. His weapons were not enough to fight them off.

There is no report on exactly what the losses were, but it is certain that they were major, since a brand-new building was destroyed and important documents such as birth certificates were burned. The subversives fled in a truck they stole in the same village. It has been reported that they arrived at dawn and that they left in a truck with license plate 300-1989. They abandoned the truck in (Cot), a village 20 km from San Pedro Soloma, according to reports.

NICARAGUA

BORGE URGES PARTICIPATION IN MALARIA CAMPAIGN

PA050240 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The fight against malaria began today throughout the country. In Managua it began in the populous Georgino Andrade neighborhood. Commander Tomas Borge Martinez said at the event that although we are a poor country, we will be the third in the world to eradicate malaria. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] The companero [Sandinist Defense Committee coordinator] said 1,000 houses, 1,000 hospitals and 1,000 schools could be built with the money spent for the arms race in the United States. No. The companero is not familiar enough with the data. With the money spent only for the purchase of more weapons in the United States, 6 million houses, 50,000 hospitals and 1 million factories could be built. One million tractors could be purchased, 1 million schools could be built and $50 billion would still be left for tips. [laughter, applause]

We, an impoverished country, will be the third Latin American country to eliminate malaria. All the stories circulating publicly and in the form of rumors and jokes seek to keep Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan revolution from obtaining this victory -- the elimination of malaria. They are so criminal that they have spread rumors that the pills are harmful to people's health, that pregnant women will abort and a thousand other stories. As (?Daniel) said, it is the same as when they spread similar rumors against the literacy campaign. The truth is that just as we won in the literacy campaign and we won against dengue, we will now win against malaria, and we will also win against imperialism and all its destabilizing maneuvers! [applause]

So, take the pills, and convince everybody of the importance of eliminating malaria. Bear in mind that, among other things, malaria seriously affects production, one of the basic strategic tasks of the revolutionary process.

We wish that in (Balcazar's) land the gorillas could mount a campaign like the one currently underway here. We wish the assassins in Chile were able to mount a campaign on behalf of the people's health. The only thing the assassins in both Chile and Bolivia do is kill their people, massacre the people, kill the workers and provoke genocidal actions like Somoza did here in Nicaragua. They cannot mount a campaign like this. We can, because we have the people, because we are dedicated to the people's interests and because government and people are exactly the same thing. [applause] Only a truly popular and democratic government can carry out a literacy campaign, can confront the dangers posed by an epidemic, such as the dengue epidemic, and can confront the elimination of malaria, like our people are currently doing under the leadership of our government and their historic vanguard. [end recording]

TRADE UNION GROUP REJOINING STATE COUNCIL

PA050105 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The representatives of the Confederation Trade Union Unity, CUS, returned to the State Council this morning to show their interest in participating in the solution of the national problems in that colegislative body.

FUGITIVE BUSINESSMEN TO BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA

PA041545 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The trial of members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] and the Labor Action and Unity Federation [CAUS] who are fugitives from revolutionary justice will last 9 days. Those absent are Jaime Bengoechea, Ramiro Gurdian and Reynaldo Hernandez of COSEP and Ramon Quintanilla, (Alvin Salinas) and (Ariel Bravo) of CAUS.

Judge Trejos Trejos today sent an official letter to immigration and state security and the police requesting information on the whereabouts of these persons and inquiring whether they have left the country, are hiding in national territory or are under arrest. He announced that if they do not appear to answer charges of violating the economic and social emergency law and the law on maintenance of public order and security, he will order them to appear in court through an edict published in the official gazette. If they do not do so, the special investigations will continue, the case will be taken to plenary proceedings, with defense lawyers appointed without being requested by any of the parties, and sentences handed down.

PSD PROTESTS 'FSLN MOB' ACT AGAINST ARCHBISHOP

PA041610 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 81

["Protest by the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party to the Nicaraguan People"]

[Text] The Social Democratic Party, PSD, is dutybound once more to protest the action of fully identified wild mobs, led by FSLN mass organizations, who staged the action on Sunday during a religious and moving Christian ceremony in the San Judas Tadeo church in the presence of Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo.

The PSD views with alarm and concern how the churches, which have always been respected, are now being turned into centers of political and party instruction in an attempt to divide the Christian family, which has always been united around the legitimate pastors of the church and the Nicaraguan Catholic hierarchy.

We think actions of this sort follow the express intent of sowing confusion and division in one of the institutions which throughout history has identified most with the Nicaraguan people. In other words, they try to undermine the Catholic Church's influence among our people in order to make them easier prey of the [word indistinct] and anti-Christian campaign whose elements identified with Marxism-Leninism in the current government are seeking to carry out.

The PSD, on condemning these actions, in which the person of Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo was shown disrespect, appeals to the Nicaraguan people to remain faithful to authentic Christian beliefs, to support the ecclesiastical hierarchy of Nicaragua and its legitimate pastors, and to turn deaf ears to the hullabaloo of the elements identified with Marxism-Leninism who seek to carry the Nicaraguan people to subjection.

Managua, 2 November 1981; PSD; Wilfredo Montalvan, for the National Executive Council, (Miriam Natales), for the Association of Social Democratic Women, AMSD, and Tomas [name indistinct], for the PSD leadership.

CUBA'S RAUL ROA TO VISIT COUNTRY 5 NOV

PA041802 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The department of international relations of the Sandinist front has announced that the acting president of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly, Raul Roa, is scheduled to arrive in Managua tomorrow, 5 November.

Roa, who is the special guest of the FSLN national leadership, will participate in the commemmoration of the fifth anniversary of the death of the people's Sandinist revolution commander in chief, Carlos Fonseca. He has justly been called the foreign minister of dignity, as he carried the voice of the Cuban revolution for 18 long years to the United Nations, the OAS, and to the Nonaligned Movement.

EXCLUSION FROM CONFERENCE TERMED 'PROVOCATION'

PA042314 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Without any explanation, our country has been excluded from the 14th conference of Latin American armies. The conference is currently being held in Washington. Without previous notice, Nicaragua, a member of the OAS and a signatory of the Rio de Janeiro treaty, has been excluded arbitrarily from the 14th meeting of continental armies in what constitutes a shameless political provocation aimed at isolating our country and at gradually cutting its ties with the other nations in the continent.

The situation is even more serious because it has been learned from reliable sources that the meeting will discuss proposals for coordinating the repression of popular movements and for carrying out interventionist actions, which violate the sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples, particularly those of El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Nicaragua's presence at that conference is both legally and historically legitimate. The Pentagon is preventing our presence in order to keep our country from making its voice heard. The Pentagon also wants to keep us from influencing a number of Latin American armies which do not want to become involved in invasions aimed at spilling the blood of other peoples on this continent.

Ambassador Arturo Cruz has publicly expressed his surprise over this unusual development. According to him, although our country is not experiencing a climate of paranoia, it does not exclude the possibility that some people might be interested in staging a coup against it. This is why Nicaragua has armed itself exclusively for defensive purposes.

Upon returning to Washington after 2 days of consultations here in Managua, Ambassador Cruz told the State Department about Nicaragua's desire to find a formula for understanding with the United States based on mutual respect and reciprocity.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FISHERY ASSISTANCE -- Soviet and Nicaraguan biologists and oceanograpers are doing research on the Pacific continental shelf to determine the migratory pattern and concentration areas of shrimp. The Soviet scientists, who arrived at Corinto port from Vladivostok, will remain in the country until May 1982, engaged in research cruising to study other marine species, including lobster protection programs, along the Pacific coastline. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 81 PA]

NEW WORKERS PUBLICATION -- TRABAJADORES, official organ of the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] and the Agricultural Workers Association, will be published tomorrow. It will carry articles on the antimalaria campaign and the second national association of Nicaraguan teachers congress in Matagalpa. The publication will also carry a report on the CST's planned propaganda campaign. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 81 PA]

EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT FOR FIDEL CONTINUE

FL04(040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Ceremonies and rallies continue throughout the country in support of the statements made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at the second congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. It was reported from Camaguey that hundreds of people met at the Ignacio Agramonte Park in the city of Camaguey to sign a declaration of popular support for Fidel. Meanwhile, mass rallies continue to be held in Sancti Spiritus in work centers and schools to condemn the aggressive policies of the United States and to tell Fidel that the people of Sancti Spiritus are ready to take up arms if necessary.

Students and workers of the eight Cienfuegos municipalities expressed their support for Fidel's statements in combative rallies of revolutionary reaffirmation. In Guatanamo, approximately 1,000 members of the Cultural Workers Trade Union gathered at the Jose Marti Park in the provincial capital and condemned the threats of the fascist government in Washington and swore to be loyal to the legacy of the fatherland's martyrs and heroes.

In Havana workers in several tobacco and cigar manufacturing work centers held combative rallies in support of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Student Demonstration

FL040157 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Demonstrations of support continue throughout the country in support of the statements made by our commander in chief at the closing of the second congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

Led by Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists National Bureau, and Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the Central Committee and minister of higher education, a big march and rally was held by the Federation of University Students in support of our commander in chief's statements. Basic secondary and preuniversity students joined the march, chanting slogans in support of the revolution and the party. The march, to demonstrate the new generation's readiness to defend the fatherland to the last drop of blood, was also joined by workers at the Council of State and the Central Committee. The marchers wound up at the historic Jose Marti Revolution Square shouting in a single voice: Wherever, however, whatever: commander in chief, at your service!

The closing speech was delivered by the FEU president in Havana City Province.

FAR CELEBRATES OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

FL050221 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The main ceremony of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] to mark the 64th anniversary of the triumph of the October Revolution was held today at the FAR's Universal Hall. The ceremony was presided over by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister and chief of the general staff of the FAR, and Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate -- both alternate members of our party's Politburo. Also present were Vitaliy Vorotnikov, the Soviet ambassador to Cuba, and Navy Capt Genadiy A. Mikhaylov, military, naval and air attache at the Soviet Embassy.

Brig Gen Juan Escalona, vice minister of the FAR for civil defense and member of the party's Central Committee, made the opening remarks. He noted that with the October Revolution, man first emerged from prehistory and the capitalist ceased to be owner and master of the world.

General Escalona highlighted Soviet aid to our people in their most difficult times. He congratulated the Soviet brothers on the memorable occasion on behalf of the minister and combatants of the FAR.

Speaking for the USSR was Maj Gen (Vasiliy Gestunov), hero of the Soviet Union, who said that the people of the USSR carry out their work in fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th Party Congress. (Gestunov) noted that at this time when imperialism is intensifying its anti-Cuban campaign, the Soviet Union stands with socialist Cuba.

VEIGA CLOSES CTC MEETING WITH SUPPORT FOR FIDEL

FL042251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2140 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC[, has made the closing speech at the 43d meeting of the national CTC Council which sat for 2 days in this capital. The final declaration was approved at the final session. The declaration was read by national work hero Manolo Ortega. It once again reiterates that the workers, the CTC and its trade unions, will march as usual with Fidel and the party toward new victories.

Jesus Escandel, a member of the CTC Secretariat, read a report on preparations for the 10th WFTU Congress and the significance of the event, to be held in Havana next year.

In his closing speech, Veiga highlighted, among other things, the support of the 43d national CTC Council for Fidel's speech at the closing of the second congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

CENTER OF MARTI STUDIES RAPS U.S. RADIO STATION

FL041322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The Center for Marti Studies has expressed solidarity with the position adopted by Cuba vis-a-vis the brazen announcement of the start of transmissions by a counterrevolutionary radio station bearing the name of Cuban national hero Jose Marti, under the sponsorship of the U.S. Government and based on its territory. The institution, devoted to do research work on and disseminate the accomplishments of last century's great Cuban revolutionary teacher, made public a declaration in this respect during a press conference chaired by Armando Hart Davalos, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of culture.

The document was read by Roberto Fernandez Retamar, president of the Center for Marti Studies, who stressed that such action had been termed by the international press to be a virtual declaration of broadcasting war against Cuba. The document adds that the new counterrevolutionary campaign is a demonstration of the beastly hatred that our fatherland's example arouses in the Yankee government leaders.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER GLUSHKOV

FL041133 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received USSR Nonferrous Metallurgy deputy Minister Ivan Glushkov, who is visiting our country heading a delegation to the meeting of the Cuba-USSR nonferrous metallurgy work group.

During the talks, the progress of the cooperation efforts of the objectives of the nonferrous metallurgy industry under construction in Cuba with Soviet aid and future development of that branch in Punta Gorda, Nicaro, Moa, Castellanos and other areas were examined by the two leaders.

GRENADA

'FREE GRENADA' TV INTRODUCES NEW PROGRAMMING

FL042127 Bridgetown CANA in English 1950 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, 4 Nov (CANA) -- Television in Grenada was taking a step forward today with the introduction by Television Free Grenada (TFG) of a mid-week broadcast from [words indistinct] material only on Sunday evenings, all other times being devoted to relaying programs of Trinidad and Tobago television.

Before the revolution, there was no regular schedule of broadcasting from the station, local input being on an ad hoc basis and limited almost entirely to political occasions. Now, there is regular programming on Sunday evenings. From today, this is to be expanded to mid-week broadcasts also. The relay from Trinidad and Tobago television continues at other times. According to Radio Free Grenada, one of the main features of the Wednesday nights' TV broadcasts is to be a program conducted by the "Pioneers," the national organization of children aged 5 to 14.

JAMAICA

PATTERSON TO LEAD PNP DELEGATION ON CUBA VISIT

FL031838 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 3 Nov (CANA) -- A high-level People's National Party [PNP] mission to Cuba, aimed at consolidating relations with that country after a Jamaica Government decision to sever diplomatic ties, is to be led by PNP vice-president and opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, P.J. Patterson.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday, the former Jamaican foreign minister said the visit was justified for three reasons. He said the party felt a need to express gratitude to Cuba for its positive assistance to Jamaica in recent years. The PNP also wanted to ensure that students attending courses in Cuba had a proper understanding of recent developments, that their training was continued and their welfare protected. The party wanted too to ensure continued contacts and communications on common international causes such as the new international economic order, the fight against racism and the fight against imperialism.

"We reject categorically the accusation which has appeared in one newspaper, that for us to seek to maintain cordial relations with the governing political party of Cuba is unpatriotic," he said. Such a concept would give the government the right to decide not only the foreign policy of the country, but also the external relations of local political parties. "The decision of the government cannot deter us from discharging our political responsibilities in accordance with the rights and freedoms enshrined in our constitution." Mr Patterson said the trip to Cuba would be made as soon as was mutually convenient.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga broke ties last Thursday alleging that Cuba was interfering in Jamaica's affairs by harboring three nationals wanted by the police here. Mr Seaga said that what he had disclosed was merely the tip of the iceberg of the Cuban connection.

Censure of Duncan

FL041814 Bridgetown CANA in English 1759 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 4 Nov (CANA) -- Jamaica's national security and justice minister, Winston Spaulding, has given notice that he intends to bring a parliamentary censure motion against People's National Party (PNP) General Secretary and opposition member of Parliament D.K. Duncan for "behaving in a manner prejudicial to the national interest."

Mr Spaulding said Dr Duncan had made statements supportive of a foreign power with which Jamaica had severed diplomatic connections for behaving in a manner prejudicial to Jamaica's interest and particularly in respect to the island's security. He said Dr Duncan had publicly declared an intention to send a top-level PNP delegation to Cuba and appeared willing to subordinate the interests of Jamaica to those of Cuba.

The House of Representatives should repudiate the stand taken by Dr Duncan, censure him for behaving in a manner prejudicial to the national interest and endorse the Jamaican Government's decision to break diplomatic relations with Cuba, Mr Spaulding said.

The government last week broke diplomatic ties with Cuba after giving the neighboring island's government 24 hours to return to Jamaica three criminals allegedly finding haven there.

The PNP condemned the move, said the government had tendered no evidence that the men were in Cuba, suggested that several steps could have been taken to show displeasure short of severing relations and that it would send a high-level delegation to Cuba to consolidate long-standing relations between the PNP and the Communist Party of Cuba.

Dr Duncan, speaking as general secretary of the party, called on government to allow freedom of movement to all Jamaicans wishing to visit Cuba, and said the government should state categorically that it would not revert to the practices of a previous JLP (Jamaica Labor Party) administration in the 1960's and seize the passports of people travelling to Cuba. The PNP delegation is to be led by party vice president and former Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson.

SEAGA REPORTS ON FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE

FL040310 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Seaga made a state of the nation address to the nation through Parliament. It took the form of a review of the government's 1st year in office and projections to the future. And on a report on Mr Seaga's address, we now join (Robert Fray) at Gordon House:

In [word indistinct] these were the main points by Prime Minister Seaga. He said he could advise the house that plans had been concluded for the first leg of the Jamalco expansion in Clarendon totalling 340,000 metric tons of alumina with an investment of US $10 million. Mr Seaga also spoke on the question of mineral (?bauxite) and said that he had been advised by President Reagan that a decision had been taken in principle to support the aquisition of Jamaican bauxite, with the amount to be settled in further discussions. Mr Seaga also mentioned a geographical [word indistinct] which would now result in a record of 2.3 million dollars in the deal with the USSR instead of a projected loss of 5.4 million over the period 1982-1983.

The news was not altogether, however, good in the bauxite sector and the prime minister indicated that if the proposed cutback in bauxite production materializes, there will be, he said, some effect on the projections for the rest of this financial year with very serious consequences for the next financial year.

Implying that the 8.7 percent projected this year may not materialize, the prime minister said zero or even a small growth this year can be considered a rewarding achievement against the background of 5.4 percent negative growth last year.

The house was also informed that the second 25-million-dollar loan from Venezuela has been approved.

The prime minister next turned his attention to the question of foreign investment and he said (?470) new investment proposals were in place or have been identified and new ones are coming in at the rate of 50 per month.

He said the total capital involved in these proposals is 1,360 million dollars. So far 21 are in operation and these involve an outlay of 75.5 million dollars; 19 have been processed with the outlay of 73.9 million dollars and 32 near the state of approval and the outlay, 110 million dollars.

The prime minister said investment is the fuel for economic growth and that to achieve the target of 12-percent growth of gross domestic product over 3 years, it was determined that 4.5 billion dollars were needed in investments, 2/3 of it (?to be provided) by the private sector and 1/3 by the public sector.

[Passage indistinct] these were the main points in the summation of Prime Minister Edward Seaga in (?his exhaustive) state of the nation review on 1 year of his administration.

Further Details

FL042018 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 4 Nov 81

[By Suzanne Francis-Hinds]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 4 Nov (CANA) -- Measures to enhance the prospects of Jamaica's key bauxite/alumina industry are being put in place, despite the present soggy state of the world market for the mineral. Jamaica's prime minister, minister of finance and minister of mining, Edward Seaga, told Parliament Tuesday night that plans had been concluded for the first leg of an expansion of the Jamalco alumina refinery in southern Jamaica in which the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) has the major, and the Jamaican Government the minor shareholding.

He said the present plant capacity of 500,000 tons would be increased by 340,000 tons involving an investment of 10 million dollars (US), and that the investment was being planned so that it could be expanded by further steps without disruption since talks were still proceeding with other prospects.

Plans for expansion of the plant as a joint venture between Alcoa, Jamaica and certain Norwegian companies have been at the stage of negotiations for over 2 years, but had slowed to a seeming halt over recent months. Any expansion in the island's bauxite production, Mr Seaga said, would depend on the outcome of discussions with Venezuela, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr Seaga said purchases of Jamaica-type bauxite for the American strategic mineral stockpile had been under serious discussion since a visit he paid to Washington last February. He said he had been recently advised by U.S. President Ronald Reagan that a decision had been taken in principle to support the acquisition of Jamaica bauxite with the amount to be settled in further discussions.

Recent reports from informed sources here have suggested that the amount being considered is 1 million tons of ore, and that this would form one leg of a commodity exchange agreement whereby the bauxite value of 20 million dollars (US) would be paid in grain. The total worth of the agreement, including local wage and production costs, would reportedly be some 35 million dollars (US).

Referring to bauxite sales to the Soviet Union, Mr Seaga said that country indicated a wish to discuss the importation of ore, against the background of an existing contract to purchase 250,000 tons of Jamaican alumina annually from 1984. Mr Seaga had previously said that the Soviet Government had indicated an interest in purchasing 1 million tons of bauxite, instead of the alumina presently contracted for. Discussions had been proceeding, Mr Seaga said last night, and a report would be made at a future date.

The prime minister said Jamica had also made a bid to supply bauxite to a new alumina plant in Venezuela, Inter Alumina, and that the bid was being evaluated along with others.

He said the government was taking steps to further sales of alumina as well as bauxite, and that Venezuela had decided to take 210,000 tons of alumina from Jamaica in 1982 instead of an originally expected 168,000 tons, with consequent additional earnings of 4.8 million dollars (J). Jamaica has a 7 year, 1 million ton contract to supply alumina to Venezuela.

These agreements, Mr Seaga said, were bright points against the dark background of ominous developments in the bauxite and alumina sub-sector of the Jamaican economy. He noted that present market forecasts for the purchase of the mineral were the worst for years, leading to cutbacks in local production totalling 740,000 tons of bauxite so far this year. New cutbacks were pending, the minister said, but these were still under discussions and he said he would withhold further comment until the discussions were completed and the negatives and positives had been netted out.

Jamaica produced nearly 12 million tons of bauxite in 1980, of which about 1/2 was refined to produce some 2.6 million tons of alumina. The cutbacks by locally producing companies are expected to produce an overall one percent decline in the island's mining sector -- which the bauxite/alumina industry dominates -- this year.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PPM VOTES TO GO TO RADICAL OPPOSITION

FL042309 Bridgetown CANA in English 2135 GMT 4 Nov 81

[By Trevor Yearwood]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 4 Nov (CANA) -- The People's Popular Movement (PPM), a small leftist party here, has advised its supporters to vote for a radical opposition group in Trinidad and Tobago's general election next month [as received].

The PPM, which is not contesting the election, has thrown in its lot with the National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), headed by one of the 1970's leading black power advocates, Makandal Daaga.

The PPM's political leader, Michael Als, said his group was supporting NJAC because it had presented "the best list of candidates" for the poll and had come up with the "most serious program" of action. He added: "It is the only party that has taken up an anti-imperialist position."

The PPM's decision was also based on what Mr Als called the failure of the left and other progressive forces in the oil-rich twin-island state to form a political front to fight the People's National Movement, which has been in power for 25 years. Several political parties held negotiations on the front, but only three -- the United Labor Front (ULF), the Democratic Action Congress (DAC) and the Tapia House Movement (THM) -- emerged as members of the national alliance.

Hindu Leaders Split on Support

FL042142 Bridgetown CANA in English 2126 GMT 4 Nov 81

[By Trevor Yearwood]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 4 Nov (CANA) -- Cracks have started to appear in Trinidad and Tobago's largest Hindu organization, the Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha, following the decision of its leader to throw his weight on the side of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) for Monday's general election. Two Hindus said they planned to quit the organization because of the action.

Last Sunday, the organization's general secretary, Satnarine Maharaj, spoke at a PNM public meeting on behalf of Health Minister Kamaluddin Mohammed and his brother, Sham Mohammed.

He said he was "alarmingly afraid" of the alternatives to the PNM in the election, being contested by more than 150 candidates, most from four big groups. He told the meeting that he was confident that the PNM was the only party which would ensure the survival of religious freedom and guarantees under the constitution.

But pundit Jodhan Maharaj, and the assistant secretary of the organization, Jaigobin Nanga, threatened to quit, claiming that the decision of the general secretary to appear on a political platform in his official capacity was a matter of grave concern. They said they had nothing against the general secretary supporting any political party, but charged that he should not use his office in a bid to win Hindu votes for any side.

They also claimed it was ironic that he should be openly supporting the PNM after complaining in a television interview this year that the government was not giving Hindus a fair deal.

Another cause for complaint, they said, was the decision of the general secretary to criticize, from the PNM platform, a candidate for the Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR), Dr Ramesh Deosaran. They described the attack as unwarranted and claimed that Dr Deosaran had devoted his time to the upliftment of pundits.

In his address, the general secretary said he was satisfied that the time had come for all persons to speak out on "the impending dangers facing the country with respect to the propagation of certain interest groups and their infiltration into the political system of the country."

FOREIGN JOURNALIST DENIED ENTRY TO COVER VOTE

FL042353 Bridgetown CANA in English 2257 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica 4 Nov (CANA) -- Jamaica's DAILY GLEANER columnist Wilmot Perkins and three other journalists from the government-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation were prevented from entering Trinidad and Tobago to cover the elections in the twin-island nation on 9 November.

After spending the night at the airport at Port-of-Spain, the group returned to Kingston today, according to a release from Sabo Associates. New York-based public relations firm contracted to the Jamaica Government.

The three other journalists were named as Dermot Hussey, Jose Walton and Rudolph Matherson.

The release said: "It was learned that no [words indistinct] for the group at the airport, although Trinidad authorities had earlier indicated the visas would be ready there. Trinidad radio today reported that six journalists from the United States and Canada were also denied entry into the country."

GUYANA

BURNHAM COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND MEETING, CANCUN

FL022235 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 2 Nov (CANA) -- Guyana and France are about to enter into a new era of economic and trade relations, President Forbes Burnham has said here. The groundwork was set in Cancun when he attended the summit of 22 world leaders and had talks with President Francois Mitterrand. As a direct result of those discussions, a team from Guyana will be leaving this week for bauxite talks with French officials. Later in the month, a large delegation of Guyanese officials will be going to France for more detailed discussions on trade and economic cooperation, the president said. He told newsmen energy development was among the matters discussed with the French president.

About Cancun, he said the discussions were characterized by seriousness, candor and cordiality....."All the leaders at Cancun recognized that on the questions of food and energy, crisis proportions had been reached." Mr Burnham referred to agreement among the heads about the desirability of supporting at the United Nations, with a sense of urgency, moves to launch the global negotiations. "I hope that the spirit which characterized the discussions on this issue will have a positive effect at the United Nations, where in the weeks ahead, the search will be undertaken for agreement on the early launching of the global round." "I think that the real achievement of Cancun was twofold: First, it provided an opportunity for some of the influential leaders of the world to come together, share ideas on the critical issues affecting the world economy, and understand one another's points of view; and second, it facilitated a consensus on the need for practical approaches to the solution of the identified problems."

SURINAME

PRC TO WORK ON SPORTS COMPLEX HERE

FL021805 Bridgetown CANA in English 2233 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 31 Oct (CANA) -- The people's Republic of China is to start work here next year on a sports complex for the Suriname Government. A team of experts from China has been visiting Suriname for discussions with their local counterparts. An announcement from the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports said that the project was being undertaken within the framework of a technical cooperation agreement between China and Suriname. The complex will take more than 2 years to complete, the ministry announced.

The Kiwanis Club of Paramaribo also has said it is planning to build a sports complex, to be located in the northern part of the capital. The club announced that it was buying a plot of land for 25,000 dollars (US) and that the project will cost about 400,000 dollars. The government will be contributing towards that project also, the club said. Secretary of the Kiwanis Club of Paramaribo, Mr Johan Frankeil, said the project was the club's first major one, and a committee had been set-up to oversee work towards implementation. In neither case was any details given about the kind of sporting facilities the projects would offer.

5-YEAR AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM FOR COUNTRY UNVEILED

FL022040 Bridgetown CANA in English 2312 GMT 31 Oct 81

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 31 Oct (CANA) -- Suriname's military-backed government has unveiled a 5-year agricultural program to increase food production.

The program covering the period 1982 to 1986, will be based on import substitution, increasing agricultural activities at both a national and regional level, a better distribution of incomes and a new land policy which government says can play an important role in agricultural planning. In the areas of animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry, government is also formulating separate plans.

However, the central question facing agricultural planners here is how best can the land be used to promote development. The answer to the question, the officials say, is that it is necessary to place attention on increasing internal production in order to improve supplies to the local market, lift export revenues, increase salaries and generally seek to raise earnings in the agricultural sector. "In order to achieve this, the holdings of small-scale agriculture will have to be enlarged, while the expansion of large scale farming will have to be executed only in selected sub-sectors of the region," agriculture officials said.

A statement from the Ministry of Agriculture said that "an integrated approach to production, processing the sales on a cooperative basis is necessary for the stimulation of small-scale farming and family holdings." The statement added that new guidelines have been formulated for the distribution of land. The government's policy would be based on the size of family holdings and the large-scale farms as they relate to the types of agriculture business in progress. "The new guidelines are clearly aimed at the stimulation of small-scale farming, the small farmer and his family, a socially-oriented policy in short," the statement added.

Government said that the rise in production per individual and per acre in combination with growing number of crops would have to improve in order to achieve successes. "This will be achieved by gradual export replacement for fish and fish products and increases in national production...daily and beef products, sugar, beans, peas, cattle food, and peanuts will also be increased in the new plan," the statement said.

Quoting from the agricultural sector plan, the statement said that Suriname can be self-supporting in milk, sugar, peanuts, and fish within a few years. At present, the production of chicken, eggs and pork are sufficient to meet domestic demands. The government plan aims to increase production and exports in the areas of rice production, palm oil, bananas and shrimp. "The processing and marketing of these products should be in Suriname's hands," the government statement said. The plan suggests that government farmers guaranteed prices for a number of selected products, to help ensure the farmers get reasonable profits while allowing for private planning.

The 5-year government plan includes the formulation of rules as well as export taxes for the shrimp and fishing industries. The plan also provides for guaranteed prices for purchases of beef and pork and says the buying and selling of slaughtered animals will be done through a wholesale business.

Government at the moment has shares in the Institute of Mechanical Agriculture (IMA), Suriname Canning (SUCA), the Marienburg sugar factory, the local milk plant and a number of other concerns. The operations of these companies will have to be adjusted and used for the development of the country, the government statement said. Government said that IMA can play an important role in export, research, training and service in technical fields. The agricultural program seeks to find jobs for more than 3,200 persons within 5 years.

"If we go on the way we are now, and taking into account inflation and rise in demands, imports will expand to more than 50 million dollars (US) by the year 1986... The implementation of the agricultural sector plan could reduce this amount to 24 million dollars (US) by 1986," the statement said.

KABALEBO PROJECT ON GUYANA BORDER POSTPONED

FL030112 Bridgetown CANA in English 2359 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, Suriname, 2 Nov (CANA) -- The Kabalebo hydro-electric project in western Suriname, near the border with Guyana, is not now a priority in the Suriname Government development programs, according to president Henk Chin A Sen.

Speaking at a rural district called Meerzorg, President Chin A Sen said that the project was not now being treated as a priority because of a number of matters, but that did not mean that the government had abandoned the idea of setting up the scheme. The president did not spell out the problems, but a recent announcement by the Central Planning Commission indicated that the problems were financing, finding buyers for the power from the project and Guyana's failure to sign a non-objection agreement.

The state planning commission disclosed that for the first phase of the project, the Dutch Government under its aid scheme, had set aside the sum of 160 million dollars (US), while the entire complex, including an aluminum smelter and the other phases of the hydro project, would cost about 900 million dollars. International funding appeared remote, the planning commission said, because of the problem with Guyana and the lack of guarantee that the government will be able to sell the energy.

The planning commission said that the government had accepted as an alternative to Kabalebo, in the short term, a small project at an area called Phedrajay Creek. This project will be linked with the present hydro-power dam at Afobaka further to the east to increase its capacity.

While the linking would not give as much energy as would have been derived from Kabalebo, nevertheless for the time being it would increase the energy resources of the country, the commission explained. The "linking alternative will cost about 85 million dollars, which could be obtained out of the amount set aside for the first phase of Kabalebo under the Dutch aid scheme.

BUSINESSMEN WANT RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

FL041957 Bridgetown CANA in English 1847 GMT 4 Nov 81

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 4 Nov (CANA) -- A group of businessmen have made a strong appeal for the military rulers of this South American republic to return the country to constitutional government. The call has come from the influential businessmen's body known as the Union of Suriname Foreign and Local Associations. It declared that constitutionality was the best basis for ensuring the flow of investment needed for the development of Suriname.

The public statement follows in the wake of a hint by President Henk Chin A Sen that he was thinking of resigning from that top post because of governmental and political problems centered around the question of an early return to constitutional government.

There have been recent reports from usually reliable sources of a likely shakeup in the administration before yearend. Suriname has a civilian government appointed by the military which on 25 February, 1980, ousted the elected administration of Prime Minister Henk Arron.

The business community's statement recalled that about 2 months ago, President Chin a Sen had announced he had received the draft of a constitution from a special commission mandated to prepare one, but so far nothing more has been heard of it from official quarters.

Supporting its call, the businessmen said that "the constitution is the best foundation for the faith of the citizens of the state. With this faith, many other positive decisions and actions will get under way, because then everybody will know exactly his freedom of movement and the restrictions."

There was expressed agreement with the government's urgings for a social and economic renewal of the country, which had been a Dutch colony. Except such were achieved, there would be serious difficulties when eventually Dutch aid ended. Suriname has access to substantial development funds from The Hague under conditions negotiated as the country approached independence in 1975.

The statement noted the government's daily urgings for increased production and productivity, but it said that such was occurring only slowly, because the hoped-for improvement was dependent on the decisions and actions of a large part of the community.

There were thousands of investors at home and abroad, the statement pointed out, who would be prepared to invest their money in Suriname, but were not doing so because of lack of faith. "The lack of faith is due to the absence of a constitutional government," it added.

The government alone could not bring about the social and economic renewal, it declared. It could not alone establish production factories all over the country. "Countries in which production stagnates are countries in which the government has tried to do it alone. The devotion of the private initiative is indispensable and irreplaceable," the statement said.

"It is essential that the constitution get under way as soon as possible, if it is the government's intention to give the highest priority to production increase as part of the economic renewal."

The frank expression of how the business sector feels about the present situation in Suriname has apparently been prompted by the establishment of a National Progressive Front (NPF) indicating impending changes in the governmental structure. That is to be the body with the power to direct the program of the government. Its hierarchy, called the "Presidium", comprises Army Chief Lt Col Daysi Bouterse as chairman, Deputy Army Chief Maj Roy Horb, National Military Council Chairman Iwan Graanoost, small farmers association Secretary Jiwan Sital, trade unionist Fred Derby, and Michael Naarendorp, leader of the leftwing People's Revolutionary Party.

Informed sources said it was the establishment of the front that has triggered difficulties between President Chin A Sen and the army leadership. He is said to want an early return to constitutional rule, but is finding little support among the "fronts" members.